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SELECTED TALE.

Larks in Vacation.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

(*Concluded.*)

The soaring of the octave flute in "Hail Columbia!" with which the band was patriotically opening the ball, woke me from the midst of a long apologetic letter to my friend's sister; and I found Van Pelt's black boy, Juba, waiting patiently at the bedside, with curling-tongs and cologne water, ordered to superintend my toilet by his master, who had gone early to the drawing-room to pay his respects to Miss Ellerton. With the cold cream disappeared entirely from my face the uncomfortable redness to which I had been a martyr; and, thanks to my ebony *coiffeur*, my straight and plastered locks soon grew as different to their "unquhile guise," as Hyperion's to a Satyr's. Having appeared to the eyes of the lady, in whose favor I hoped to prosper, in red and white (red phiz and white jacket) I trusted that in white and black (black suit and pale visnomy,) I should look quite another person. Juba was pleased to show his ivory in a complimentary smile at my transformation, and I descended to the drawing-room on the best terms with the coxcomb in my bosom.

Horace met me at the door.

"*Proteus rodivivus!*" was his exclamation, "Your new name is Wrongham.—You are a gentleman senior, instead of a bedevilled sophomore, and your cue is to be poetical. She will never think again of the monster in the white jacket, and I have prepared her the acquaintance of a new friend whom I have just now described to you."

I took his arm, with the courage of a man in a mask, went through another presentation to Miss Ellerton. Her brother had been let into the secret, by Van Pelt, and received me with great ceremony as his college superior; and, as there was no other person at the Springs who knew Mr Slingsby, Mr Wrongham was likely to have an undisturbed reign of it. Miss Ellerton looked hard at me for a moment, but the gravity with which I was presented and received, dissipated a doubt if one had arisen in her mind, and she took my arm to go to the ball-room with an undisturbed belief in my assumed name and character.

I commenced the acquaintance of the fair Alabamian with great advantages.—Received as a perfect stranger, I possessed, from long correspondence with her, the most minute knowledge of the springs of her character, and of her favorite reading and pursuits; and, with the little knowledge of the world which she had gained on a plantation, she was not likely to penetrate my game from my playing it too freely. Her confidence was immediately won by the readiness with which I entered into her enthusiasm and anticipated her thoughts; and before the first quadrill was well over, she had evidently made up her mind that she had evidently made up her mind that she had never in her life met one who so "well understood her."—Oh, how much women include in that apparently indefinite expression, "*he understands me!*"

The colonade of Congress Hall is a long promenade laced in with vines and columns, on the same level with the vast ball room and drawing room; and (the light of heaven not being taxed at Saratoga) opening at every three steps by a long window into the carpeted floors. When the rooms within are lit on a summer's night, that cool and airy colonade is thronged by truants from the dance, and collectively by all who have anything to express that is meant for one ear only. The mineral waters of Saratoga are no less celebrated as a soporific for chaperons, than as a tonic for the dispeptic; and while the female Argus dozes in the drawing-room, the fair 15 and her Jupiter (represented in this case, we will say, with Miss Ellerton and myself) range at liberty the fertile fields of flirtation.

I had easily put Miss Ellerton in surprising good humor with herself and me, during the first quadrille; and, with a freedom based partly upon my certainty of pleasing her, partly on the peculiar manner of the place, I coolly requested that she would continue to dance with me for the rest of the evening.

"One unhappy quadrille excepted," she replied, with a look meant to be mournful.

"May I ask with whom?"

"Oh, he has not asked me yet, but my brother has bound me over to be civil to him—a spectre, Mr Wrongham, a positive spectre!"

"How denominated?" I inquired, with a forced indifference, for I had a presentiment I should hear my own name.

"Slingsby—Mr Phillip Slingsby—Tom's *fidus Achates*, and proposed lover of my own. But you don't seemed surprised!"

"Surprised! Ehem! I know the gentleman!"

"Then did you ever see such a monster! Tom told me he was another Hyperion. He half admitted it himself, indeed—for, to tell you a secret, I have corresponded with him a year!"

"Giddy Miss Fanny Ellerton!—and never saw him!"

"Never till to-night! He sat at supper in a white jacket and red face, with a pile of bones upon his plate like an Indian tumulus."

"And your brother introduced yon, did he?"

"Fanny," said her brother, coming up at the moment, "Slingsby presents his apologies to you for not joining your *cordon* to-night—but he's gone to bed with a headache."

"Indigestion, I dare say," said the young lady. "Never mind, Tom, I'll break my heart when I have leisure. And now, Mr Wrongham, since the spectre walks not forth to-night, I am yours for a cool hour on the colonade."

Vegetation is rapid in Alabama, and love is a weed that thrives in the soil of the tropics. We discoursed of the lost Pleiad and the Berlin bracelets, of the five hundred people about us, and the feasibility of boiling a pot on five hundred a year—the unmatrimonial sum-total of my paternal allowance. She had as many negroes as I had dollars, I well knew, but it was my cue to see disinterested.

"And where do you mean to live, when you marry, Mr Wrongham?" asked Miss Ellerton, at the two-hundreth turn on the colonade.

"Would you like to live in Italy?" I asked again, as if I had not heard her.

"Do you mean that as a *sequitur* to my question, Mr Wrongham?" said she, half-stooping in her walk, and, though the sentence was commenced playfully, drooping her voice at the last word with an emotion I could not mistake.

I drew her off the colonade to the small garden between the house and the spring, and in a giddy dream of fear and surprise at my own rashness and success, I made, and won from her, an avowal of preference—of love.

Matches have been made more suddenly.

Miss Ellerton sat in the music-room the next morning, after breakfast, preventing pauses in a rather interesting conversation by a running accompaniment upon the guitar. A single gold thread formed a fillet about her temples, and from beneath it, in clouds of silken ringlets floated the softest raven hair that ever grew enamored of an ivory shoulder. Hers was a skin that seemed woven of the lily-white, but opaque fibre of the magnolia, yet of that side of its cup turned towards the fading sunset. There is no term in painting, because there is no track of pencil or color that could express the vanishing and impalpable breath that assured the healthiness of so pale a cheek. She was slight, as all southern women are in America, and of a flexile and luxurious gracefulness, equalled by nothing but the movings of a smoke curl. Without the elastic nerve, remarkable in the motions of Taglioni, she appeared, like her, to be born with a lighter specific gravity than her fellow-creatures. If she had floated away upon some chance breeze, you would only have been surprised upon reflection.

"I am afraid you are too fond of society," said Miss Ellerton, as Juba came in hesitatingly, and delivered her a note in the hand-writing of an old correspondent.—She turned pale on seeing the superscription, and crushed the note up in her hand, unread. I was not sorry to defer the *denoument* of my little drama, and taking up her remark, which she seemed disposed to forget, I referred her to a Scrap-Book of Van Pelt's, which she had brought down with her, containing some verses of my own, copied, by good luck, in that sentimental sophmore's own hand.

"Are these yours, really and truly?" she asked, looking pryingly into my face, and showing me my own verses, against which she had already run a pencil line of approbation.

"*Pecavi!*" I answered. "But will you make me in love with my own offspring by reading them in your own voice?"

They were some lines written in a balcony, at daybreak, while a ball was still going on within, and contained an illusion (which I had quite overlooked) to some one of my ever-changing admirations.

"And who was this 'sweet lover,' Mr Wrongham? I should know, I think, before I go farther with so expeditios a gentleman."

"As Shelley says of his Ideal Missress—

> 'I lov'd—oh, no! I meant not one of ye,
> Or any earthly one—though ye are fair!'

It was but an apostrophe to the presentiment of that which I have found, dear Miss Ellerton! But will you read that ill-treated billet-doux, and remember that Juba stands with the patience of an ebony statue waiting for an answer?"

I knew the contents of the letter, and watched the expression of her face as she read it. Her temples were flushed, and her delicate lips gradually curled into an expression of anger and scorn, and having finished the perusal of it, she put it into my hand, and asked me if so impertinent a production deserved an answer.

I began to fear that the *eclaircissement* would leave me on the sunny side of the lady's favor, and felt the need of the moment's reflection given me while running my eye over the letter.

"Mr Slingsby," says I, with the deliberation of an attorney, "has been some time in correspondence with you."

"Yes."

"And from his letters, and your brother's commendations, you had formed a high opinion of his character, and had expressed as much in your letters."

"Yes—perhaps I did."

"And from this paper intimacy he conceives himself sufficiently acquainted with you to request leave to pay his addresses does he?"

A dignified bow put a stop to my catechism.

"Dear Miss Ellerton," I said, "this is scarcely a question upon which I ought to speak, but by putting this letter into my hand, you seemed to ask my opinion?"

"I did—I do," said the lovely girl taking my hand, and looking appealingly into my face; "answer it for me! I have done wrong in encouraging that foolish correspondence, and I owe this forward man, perhaps, a kinder reply than my first feelings would have dictated. Decide for me—write for me—relieve me from the first burden that has lain on my heart since I ——"

She burst into tears, and my dread of an explanation increased.

"Will you follow my advice implicitly?" I asked.

"Yes—oh yes."

"You promise?"

"Indeed, indeed."

"Well, then, listen to me! However painful the task, I must tell you that the encouragement you have given Mr Slingsby, the admiration you have expressed in your letters of his talents and acquirements, and the confidences you have reposed in him respecting yourself, warrant him in claiming as a right a fair trial of his attractions. You have known and approved Mr Slingby's mind for years—you know *me* but for a few hours. You saw him under most unfavorable auspices, for I know him intimately, and I feel bound in justice to assure you, that you will like him better upon acquaintance."

Miss Ellerton had gradually drawn herself up during this splendid speech, and sat at last erect, and as cold as Agrippina upon her marble chair.

"Will you allow me to send Mr Slingsby to you," I continued, "and suffer him to plead his own cause?"

"If you will call my brother, Mr Wrongham, I shall feel obliged to you," said Miss Ellerton.

"I left the room, and, hurrying to my chamber, dipped my heap into a basin of water, and plastered my long locks over my eyes, slipped on a white roundabout, and tied around my neck the identical checked cravat in which I had made so unfavorable an impression on the first day of my arrival.

Tom Ellerton was soon found, and easily agreed to go before and announce me by my proper name to his sister, and treading closely on his heels, I followed to the door of the music-room.

"Ah, Ellen," said he, without giving her time for a scene, "I was looking for you. Slingsby is better, and will pay his respects to you presently. And I say—you will treat him well, Ellen—and—and—don't flirt with Wrongham the way you did last night! Slingsby is a devilish sight better fellow. Oh, here he is!"

As I stepped over the threshold, Miss Ellerton gave me just enough of a look to assure herself it was the identical monster she had seen at the tea-table; and not deigning me another glance, immediately commenced talking violently to her brother on the state of the weather. Tom bore it for a moment or two with remarkable gravity, but at my first attempt to join in the conversation, my voice was lost in an explosion of laughter which would have been the death of a gentleman in full habit. Indignant and astonished, Miss Ellerton rose to her full heighth, and slowly turned to me.

"*Peccavi!*" said I, crossing my hands on my bosom, and looking up penitently into her face.

She ran to me and seized my hand, but recovered herself instantly, and the next moment was gone from the room.

Whether from wounded pride from having been the subject of a mystification, or whether from that female caprice by which most men suffer at one period or other of their bachelor lives, I know not—but I never could bring Miss Ellerton again to the same interesting crisis with which she ended her intimacy with Mr Wrongham. She professed to forgive me, and talked laughingly enough of our old acquaintance; but whenever I grew tender, she referred me to the "Sweet Lover" mentioned in my verses in the balcony, and looked around for Van Pelt. That accomplished beau, on observing my discomfiture, began to find out Miss Ellerton's graces without the aid of his quizzing-glass, and I soon found it necessary to yield the *pas* altogether. She has since become Mrs. Van Pelt; and when I last heard from her, was "as well as could be expected."

MISCELLANEOUS.

For The Sentinel.

A Contrast between Affluence and Poverty.

There is a vast difference existing between affluence and poverty, why is it?—It is because in affluence, every one assumed the aspect of friends, people of property have comparatively with which to contend, their faults though numerous, are concealed, they are flattered, caressed and their society courted and for what? is it from pure or from sordid and selfish motives? this I cannot answer, but those who have had the test, are by far the better judges. We merely judge by seeing a young gentleman enter our village a stranger, the first enquiry is, "what is his occupation?" If a mechanic or laboring man his name is seldom if ever mentioned. If he has a profession, dresses in style, or has the appearance of being wealthy, his society is sought by a large circle and some who think themselves judicious parents, seek an introduction for their daughters, thinking thereby to make a good match, as they term it. But they had better be cautious, all is not gold that glitters.—Some are of dilatory habits, others, think it a disgrace to soil their delicate hands by honest industry, such in my opinion are not candidates for the higher stations of life, but for the poor farm.

On the contrary, the poor have all their faults exposed which gives them an opportunity for mending, their friends are apt to be true, as they have nothing to respect but their characters, which all poor persons are obliged to maintain unsullied if they wish to be regarded even as human beings: but thanks to our Creator that the bread of industry is sweet, and if we cannot boast of having Lords and Bishops for our ancestors, we may have what Pope terms the noblest work of God,

"Which is an honest man."

DELTA.

Flirting.

Flirting is seldom the result of any really criminal impulse; it more frequently flows from a mischievous, unsettled, fun-loving propensity. Too frequently young ladies, by way of teazing their lovers, in *fun* neglect them awhile in company, to laugh and flirt with other men. How many have parted under circumstances like this!—Many who were attached to each other—who could, and in all probability would have made each other happy; yet for the gratification of a reprehensible whim, a great many females have lost their position in the heart of him she really loved.—Does she think that a man, having once suffered from her *fun*, could ever place dependence on her afterwards? Did ever any woman find a man who loved her enough to be jealous, repose the same confidence in her which he had previous to her attempts to create doubt in him? Let women understand that if it be worth while to have a man's affections, there is no fun on earth worth while to shake his entire faith in her.

Effect of Encouragement.

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, there was in the Franklin school an exceedingly dull boy. One day the teacher wishing to look out a word, took up the lad's dictionary, and on opening it found the blank leaves all covered with drawings. He called the boy to him.

"Did you draw these?" said the teacher.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"I do not think it well for boys to draw in their books," said the teacher, "and I would rub these out if I were you; did you ever take lessons?"

"No sir," said the boy, his eyes sparkling.

"Well, I think you have a talent for this thing; I should like you to draw me something when you are at leisure at home, and bring it to me. In the mean time see how well you can recite your lessons."

The next morning the boy brought a picture, and when he had committed his lesson, the teacher permitted him to draw a map. The true spirit was touched. The boy felt that he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became animated and fond of his book. He took delight in gratifying the teacher by his faithfulness to his studies; while the teacher took every opportunity to encourage him in his natural desires. The boy became one of his first scholars, and gained the medal before he left school. After this he became an engraver, laid up money enough to go to Europe, studied the works of old masters, sent home productions from his own pencil, which have found a place in some of the best collections, of paintings, and is now one of the most promising artists in the country. After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beautiful picture, as a token of respect; and while he was an engraver, the teacher continued to receive frequent tokens of regard; and I doubt not, to this day, he feels that that teacher, by the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character.

Success.

The most important element of success is economy—economy of money, and economy of time. By economy we do not mean ponuriousness, but merely such wholesome thrift as will discipline us to spend our time or money without an adequte return either in gain or enjoyment. An economical application of time brings leisure and method, and enables us to drive our business instead of our business driving us. There is nothing attended with results so disastrous as such a miscalculation of our time and means as will involve us in perpetual hurry and difficulty. The brightest talents must be ineffective under such a pressure, and a life of expedients has no end but penury. Worldly success, however, though universally coveted, can be only desirable in so far as it contributes to happiness, and it will contribute to happiness very little, unless there be cultivated a lively benevolence to every animated being. "Happiness," it has been finely observed, "is in the proportion of the number of things we love, and the number of things that love us." To this sentiment we most cordially subscribe, and we should wish to see it written on the tablet of every heart, and producing its fruits of charity. The man, whatever be his fame or fortune, or intelligence, who can treat lightly another's wo—who is not bound to his fellow-men by the magic tie of sympathy, deserves, ay, and will obtain, the contempt of human kind. Upon him all the gifts of fortune are thrown away. Happiness he has none. His life is a dream, a mere lethargy, without a throb of human emotion; and he will descend to the grave "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Such a fate is not to be envied; and let those who are intent upon success, remember that success is nothing without happiness.

Strictest Propriety.—Mr B. an old bachelor, who prides himself upon doing everything with the "strictest propriety," while passing an hour or two, a few evenings since, in a genteel family circle, composed of a mother and her three marriageble daughters, took from a side table a volume of English poetry and began reading aloud a favorite poem, in which there was something about bees and their *honied thighs*. Coming to the unfortunate expression, he was immediately checked by the mother, who, rising considerably agitated, said to him with an air of offended matronal dignity—

"I never should have thought that of you, Mr B.—I have daughters, sir."

A man who gives his children habits of truth, industry, and frugality, provides for them better than giving them a stock of money.

Humanity.

If thy vessel be small in the ocean of this world—if meanness of possession be thy allotment upon earth, forget not those virtues which the great Disposer of all things bids thee entertain for thy quality and condition—that is, submission, humility, contentment of mind, and industry. Content may dwell in all stations. To be low, but above contempt, may be high enough to be happy. But many of low degree may be higher than computed, and some exhibits above the common mensuration; for, in all states, virtue gives qualifications and allowances which mark out defects. Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles, and meanness may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vain desire. If our merit be above our station—if our intrinsic value be greater than we go for, or our value than our valuation—and if we stand higher in God's than in the censor's book, it may make some equitable balance in the inequalities of this world, and there may be no such vast chasm or gulf between disparities as common measures determine. The Divine eye looks upon high and low differently from that of men. They who seem to stand upon Olympus, and high mounted unto our eyes, may be but in the valleys and low ground unto His; for He looks upon those as highest who nearest approach His divinity; and upon those as lowest who are farthest from it.

Forgiveness.

There is a pleasure in forgiving those who have done us an injury, which very few seem to enjoy. Instead of the kind word and pleasant smiles so powerful to subdue the most obdurate, and make them realize their perverse dispositions—mankind are too apt to add fuel to the flame of passion, by harsh words and unkind epithets. Of what avail is it, even if we are really wronged, to harbor revengeful feelings? Do we not by this course, make ourselves miserable, and destroy the tender emotions of our souls? A forviving disposition is what we should all labor to possess—not only for the sake of the enjoyment that will accrue to ourselves there from, but also from the beneficial results on the minds of all with whom we are concerned. If there is a feeling in unison with that of angels, it must be a forgiving spirit.

A young lady and gentleman were one evening playing the "Graces," and those acquainted with this sport know that when the gentleman throws the hoop or ring over the head of a lady he has a right to a kiss. After playing some time the gentleman threw the ring over the head of the lady, and he started for the kiss. She ran and put out the light, went out of the room into the kitchen and told the colored girl to go into the parlor and light the lamp, and to open the door very quietly and make as little noise as possible. The girl did as she was ordered. The gentleman was on tip-toe at the door for a "good one;" as soon as the servant girl entered the room, he caught her and kissed her, and in a moment heard the lady clapping her hands and laughing most heartily, because he had kissed the cook. Gentlemen should be careful about kissing the ladies in the dark.

A schoolmaster at the South, questioning his scholars upon certain points of scriptural history, asked a little shaver the following:—

"How long were the children of Israel in the wilderness?"

"How long?"

"Yes."

"They was there until they found their way out."

"Very well, what calamity befel Nebuchadnezzar for his wickedness."

"He was obliged to turn Grahamite and live on vegetables."

"You may take your seat."

A Great Work.—"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them up to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity, and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful or ornamental knowledge.

A Clever Reply.—A servant girl, in the town of A——, whose beauty formed matter of general admiration and discussion, in passing a group of officers in the street, heard one of them exclaim to his fellows—

"By heaven, she's painted!"

"Yes sir, and by heaven only!" she very quietly replied, turning round.

The officer acknowledged the force of the rebuke, and apologized.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CLAIRVOYANCE TESTED.—A gentleman of Plymouth having offered to give £5 to any charittes in that town if a mesmeric clairvoyance could read with his eyes covered, to the satisfaction of a committee of twelve gentlemen, a meeting took place at the house of Mr E. Fry, 43 Union St., on the 4th instant. A youth named Laycock, aged 15 years, was mesmerized by Mr Fry who then covered his eyes with twenty-three pieces of plaister, two of them being square pieces, fiting over the entire region of the eyes. A chairman and two scrutineers were appointed, who expressed their entire satisfaction that the eyes were effectually secured. The gentleman whose money was at stake, and who was extremely skeptical on the subject of mesmerism, then produced three papers, which had not been previously seen by any one in the rooms, and the mesmerizer having breathed upon them, they were handed to the boy, who read them quite correctly, and with considerable facility. He then made out the number and value of a £5 Bank of England note. The scrutineers declared the result to be perfectly satisfactory. Nine out of the twelve committee-men did the same, and the money was accordingly handed over.—*Leicester Mercury.*

AN INSANE WANDERER.—A young lady of genteel appearance, named Ellen Austin, aged about 24 years of age, was found last night by officer Carpenter of the 1st Ward, in a state of insanity, wandering about the streets, and was taken into the 1st Ward station house. She said she had no home nor friends, and could not give any intelligible account of herself, but had $9 in money in her pocket. She was taken care of.—*N. Y. Paper.*

FIRE.—The barn on the farm of Jonathan Chandler, about a mile this side of Elizabethtown on the railroad, was burnt about 8 o'clock Friday evening, together with two cows and a calf, hay, &c. On the opposite side of the road two barns on the farm belonging to J. J. Bryant, Esq., were fired and burnt at the same time—all three fires being probably kindled by the same incendiary.—*N. J. Paper*

ANOTHER.—On Friday morning, about 3 o'clock, fire was discovered in a wooden building on Church street, owned by Joseph Williamson, Esq., and occupied by J. C. Moore & Co., Dry Goods Dealers; A. Richards, as a Grocery, and by the Belfast division of the sons of temperance. Building and contents totally destroyed. The total loss is about $7000.—*Belfast Gazette.*

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Mr G. P. R. James is stated to have undertaken, for a considerable sum of money, to write three novels, one fashionable, one historical and one sentimental; to finish the life, in two volumes, of any celebrated character; to write a pamphlet against the corn-laws; and to commence four different tales, in four different magazines, all within the space of a calendar month. The impression in Paternoster-row is, that the indefatigable gentleman will not only accomplish this wonderful feat with the greatest ease, but that he will actually have two two or three days to spare.

In the House of Lords, on Friday week, Lord Campbell, in presenting a petition, stated that, when it came to him, it was charged £9 postage; but, by the liberality of the Government, the charge had been remitted.

SMASH UP.—As the Eastern freight train was leaving the Depot, at Springfield, it came in collision with a number of freight cars, coming in from a side track. Two cars, and their contents were spilled, and more or less destroyed.

A boy named Ellison, about 14 years of age, employed in a cotton factory at Paterson, had one of his arms taken off just below the elbow, on Thursday last, while engaged at a picker.

The body of a man named "Sam Roe," who disappeared very mysteriously from New Canaan, Conn., in December last, was found a few days since, near a grog shop, with two rum jugs by his side. Verdict of the jury, "Death by intemperance."

The Northampton Courier states that Capt. Hoyt, conductor on the Hartford and Springfield Railroads, has purchased Newcomb's Hotel in Deerfield, and will open it for the public about the first of April.

James Hagar, the young man injured on the Dedham Branch Railroad on Tuesday last, died on Saturday, at Dedham. His leg was amputated and he died from loss of blood.

A bill to authorize the New Haven and New York Railroad to unite with the Harlaem road has passed the Assembly. A bill for a railroad from Batavia to unite with the New York and Erie Railroad, in Steuben county, has passed the Assembly in committee of the whole.

Peter Johnson, a colored man employed in the Berkshire hotel at Pittsfield, was found dead in his room on the 15th, his bed and his body nearly consumed.

The receipts of the Post Office at Longmeadow, Mass., for the first two quarters under the new postage law, exceed those of the two previous ones, under the old [illegible].

DESERTION OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND—*Death of the Victim.*—We published last week an article giving the circumstances of the marriage and desertion of Mrs Hannah Elizabeth Patterson, by her husband, and her death at Rochester, N. Y. She was a daughter of John Williams of Pepperell, Mass., and a worthy woman. After her desertion, she was taken care of by the "Sons of Temperance," and every comfort afforded her, until her death. Her remains, and her child, were brought home by her sister and brother-in-law, who went to her relief as soon as the news reached them, but did not arrive until she had been dead some days.

The card of the afflicted relatives is published in the Worcester Gazette, "expressing the gratitude of full, though deeply afflicted hearts, for the kindness and 'labors of love' bestowed upon Mrs Hannah Elizabeth Patterson and daughter, 'strangers in a strange land,' and upon themselves, by Mr Abraham Cooper and family, of the city of Rochester, N. Y., by Rochester division, No. 36, Sons of Temperance, and by the pastor and members of the Methodist churches, and the citizens of Rochester whose sympathy and benevolence has been so creditably alluded to in the Letter of Condolence from the Sons of Temperance."—*Barre Pat.*

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Sabbath evening last, says the Daily Transcript, as a gentleman whose name we purposely withhold, but who is well known in Worcester and one of the most respected citizens of the town, was returning from an evening meeting, and when passing thro' the swamp a little beyond the crossing of the Norwich and Springfield Railroads, he overtook a man on foot, and was about to ask him to ride, supposing him to be a neighbor, suddenly the man, pointing to one of the wheels of the buggy, said, that the tire was off. This he repeated again, caused the gentleman riding to stop, when the man, stepping opposite to the buggy, raised his arm with what in the darkness appeared to be a pistol, exclaiming—"Deliver your money! Deliver your money! Quick! You are a dead man! Quick!" as he uttered these last words, the gentleman in the buggy slid forward from his seat upon the bottom of the carriage, and giving his horse a loose rein, with the word to start, the animal being a spirited one, and as if conscious of impending danger, started off at full speed, and was soon out of the reach of the robber. Rather a bold proceeding, we think, for the quiet town of Worcester.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.—An arrival at New York, yesterday, brought news from Cape Haytien to the 7th inst. The Commercial Advertiser says:—

"We learn that the Spanish fleet had arrived from the city of St. Domingo, and sailed again, all the differences between the Spanish authorities and the Haytiens having been arranged to mutual satisfaction.

On the 6th inst., intelligence was received at Cape Hayties that the inhabitants of St. Marks and Port Republican had revolted against President Pierrott, and that the forces had refuse to march against the Dominicans. They had chosen a new President, General Richere, who was on his march from Port Republican against President Pierrot. It was thought at Cape Haytien, that the latter would resign the Presidency, and retire to private life. The revolt against him was believed to be general."

FROM MEXICO.—An arrival at Charleston on the 21st., from Havana, reports, that the Br. Steamer Avon arrived at Havana on the 6th, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 26th, of Feb., furnishing intelligence that Gen Tornell had been appointed Minister of War in place of Gen. Almonte. Four U. S. ships were said to be lying at Sacrificios.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post announces the intention of marriage between the Rev. Dr. Judson, of the Burmah Mission, and "dear, delightful, Fanny Forester," as Willis calls her.

Robert Mahony, a favorite colored servant of Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, died a few days since at the age of 106 years.

Milwaukie, Wisconsin, is to be made a city, it has a population of ten thousand.

A poor old negro, 70 years of age, was run over and killed by the cars on the Carrolton Railroad, near New Orleans on the 8th inst.

A boy named Joseph Garrabrarts, of Paterson, was drawn through the ice just above the Falls on Tuesday last. He was about 9 years old.

Two children were killed on Thursday last, at Quebec, by the falling of snow upon them from the roof of a high store.

The town of Westfield voted by a large majority at its last meeting, to instruct the Selectmen not to approbate the sale of liquor.

ACCIDENT.—A little Boy not more than six years old, was run over in Warren St. by a carriage and horses on Saturday, and his arm was broken. In this case we believe that there was in reality no blame to be attached to the driver of the carrriage. The habit of people in the neighborhood of Warren, Oak and Pine streets are too much in the habit of letting their children play in the street.

MORE OF THE MORMONS.—Almost every paper we take up, contains something in reference to the elopement of Mrs Brockway, who, induced by false representations, has left her husband and friends, to join Mormon expedition. Language cannot picture the heart, so black, so base, as that of him, who, serpent-like, steals into a quiet and peaceful home, coiling around the heart of a loved and affectionate wife, severing, with his poisonous fangs, the silken cord, which has for years bound them together. Is it possible that human nature can be so debased? Alas 'tis too true! There are too many wolves in sheep's clothing.

Shurtliff, the "prime minister" of the Latter Day Saints, in this vicinity, has a wife at Nauvoo, and undoubtedly was sent out for the purpose of plunder and seduction.

Mr B. keeps a boarding house on Dwight Corporation, and is a respectable mechanic, and at the time of his wife's leaving, he was performing his daily labor. She left word that she was going to Springfield, so that there was not the least suspicion of what had taken place. Shurtliff with others, visited her when he was away, and he knew nothing of it. Others have been served in a similar manner. These villains have escaped, but we hope they will not escape justice.—*Mechanics' Offering.*

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, April 2, 1846.

For The Sentinel.

Springfield, March 24, 1846.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Gentlemen—I enclose a statement giving the comparative cost of the manufacture of muskets, at Springfield Armory, between the civil superintendency under Mr John Robb, and the military superintendency under Major James W. Ripley.

I do this to prevent the fallacious statement made before the Court of Inquiry at the Armory by Capt. Manadier, from deceiving the PEOPLE who are the ones *really* interested in this investigation; and it may be expected, that a rigid review of the trial with its attendant circumstances, will be made and published without unnecessary delay.

The defence of Major Ripley read to the Court on Monday of last week, was of such a character as I think cannot fail to receive condemnation from all unprejudiced and high minded men.

It is understood, however, to be in the press, and all will have an opportunity to judge of its character. The developements of this inquiry will be exceedingly interesting, to all who appreciate the instructions of our country.

ONE OF THE ACCUSERS.

Comparative statement of expenditures and products at Springfield Armory, in the former and present systems of superintendence.

CIVIL SYSTEM.

Amount expended on muskets from the year 1834, to 1840, inclusive, as per official report of the head of the Ordnance office, (see House Doc. No. 207, 27th Congress, 2d Ses.)	$1016,523 44
6 1-2 12ths of the expenditure on muskets (as per Capt. Wm. Maynadier's statement in 1841*)	108,999 48
Total,	1125,522 92

Expenditure—$1125,522 92:—91,824 guns—$12 25, average cost of guns.

Remarks.—The extraordinary expense of changing to a new model arm, upon which the work for sometime had to be done *by the day*, to give opportunity and means of making a tariff of piece prices,—was incurred in 1840.

*The civil administration continued 6 1-2 months of the fiscal year 1841.

MILITARY SYSTEM.

Amount expended on muskets from 1842 to 1845, inclusive, as per Capt. Maynadier's "statement" before the Court of Inquiry,	$431,214 75
5 1-2 12ths of expenditure on muskets in 1841, as per 'statement,'	$92,230 33
Total,	$526,445 08
Number of muskets made in 1842 to 1845, inclusive,	34,173
5 1-2 12ths of the muskets made in 1841,	4,904
	39,077

Expenditure—$526,445 08:—39,077 muskets,—$13.47 average cost of guns.

Cost under ordnance office management,	$13.47
Cost under civil administration,	12.25
Difference in favor of the latter,	$1.22 on each musket.

Muskets made under mil. system—39,077—$1.22—$47,673 94 loss to the United States by the change of system, on the arms alone!

Remarks.—The labor on the French musket was, at first, more than on the American model; but that difference is more than compensated by the advantages derived from the use of $21,000 worth of machinery added since 1841, as per Capt. Maynadier's statement. The percussion lock, too, requires less material.

Comparative statement of *expenditures* and *products* at Springfield Armory, under the *former* and *present* system of Superintendence.

Period during fiscal year.	Gross expenditures from the appropriations of manufactures of arms.	Portion applied to making appropriations for muskets.	Expenditures for new machinery over and above their value at the beginning of the new system.	Present value of machinery by weight and fear or other causes	Difference or Nett saving or loss in value between the cost of same number of muskets made and turned to keeper on former and present systems.	Cost of muskets complete for inspection.	Saving on the number of muskets made as per difference of cost under the two systems.
	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.		Dolls. cts.
30th Sept. 1841	205,040 93	3,811 11	21,100 57	18,132 15	2,968 42	10,700	18,80†
30th " 1842	140,789 56	2,839 92				9,720	14,19†
30th June 1843*	63,349 55	1,018 73				4,690†	13,29†
30th " 1844	101,141 73	4,852 01				7,656	12,57†
30th " 1845	144,706 04	7,011 47†				12,107	11,37†
		137,664 57			205,331 57		89,953 01
	635,144 57					44,837	814.16 average.

*End of fiscal year changed from 30th Sept. to 30th June by law.
†The suspension of active operatives directed by the War Dept. took place this year.
‡Includes the cost of 272 Cadet muskets made this year, are not included in the 12,107 muskets this year.

The following correspondence we receive from a most valuable and esteemed friend, whom we have not seen for a long time. It does not seem but a very little while since, when we *stood up side by side*, and made the old type go *click, click*, into our *sticks*, and *pulled* the *bar* from morning till night. Those times have gone by. We don't hear that merry laugh, and O, ——, to remind us of those times. We are glad to hear that you and our old friend A. N. K., are together once more.

GALLATIN, MISS. *March* 11, 1846.

MY DEAR SIRS:—Though you, at this season, can doubtless appreciate the fact, that

"Hoary headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."

Yet perhaps you may not sicken with envy to hear from a land,

"Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine."

Old winter, who usually holds here a doubtful sway, has breathed himself away amid the aroma of roses; and our days are now balmy and beautiful, and our nights mild and *moony*. The old fellow has been more boisterous than ever before, as is affirmed by undoubted authority, viz.—the "oldest inhabitant"—and the consequence is, his "lingering" has been longer protracted than usual. Aerial musicians have long charmed us with their jocund lays; the cheerful chirp of the red-breast, and the entrancing strains of the mocking-bird, assail our ears at the early dawn of morn. The planter casts his hopes, and his corn, upon the mercy of fair Terra; and the cotton-seed already seeks its decay and resurrection. You may not be aware of the violence of our storms. Last night we were waked by one of the most terrific thunder storms, the thunder sounding peal after peal, with stunning power and frightful celerity of repetition.

The amount of emigration to Texas, which we are here cognizant of, is perfectly astonishing. One would suppose that Alabama, Georgia, and Carolina were becoming depopulated. The patriarch, his sons, his daughters, his wife, his man servants, his maid servants, his ox, his ass, are swelling the throng of those who seek the El Dorado of the West, with dreams of silver, and bright visions of gold! I have seen the tender maiden, following the lazy teams, mounted upon her pony, and casting back a languishing look of desire upon the land where her rustic lover dreams of her prosperity, and prays for her happiness and his own.

Our Legislature, after a session of about seven weeks, at a cost to the people of some $600 per day, has adjourned, having accomplished as is very frequently the case, very little business. A new apportionment bill has been passed, which reduces the number of Representatives in the Lower to 98, less than 2 for each county. A common school has also been passed, which we hope will prove a benefit to education, but it is not sufficiently liberal in its provisions. Your Massachusetts schools we would gladly take in exchange for any thing which our law-makers will give us at present.

Our State is increasing in wealth, population, healthfulness of its people, and in its influence, maugre *repudiation*. Some talk is had about the introduction of manufactories, and other departments of American industry. Our penitentiary convicts, I believe, are hereafter to be employed in the manufacture of coarse cottons.

Yours, truly, J. R. D.

For the Palmer Sentinel.

Oregon.

NUMBER IX.

(D.)

It was stated in a remark appended to the third number of the narrative, that to avoid interruptions, notes and illustrations with references, would occasionally be furnished. Like one of the columns in your paper, they will contain a little of many things.

Variety is said to be the spice of life. A little of this spice should be thrown into the question to season the dry detail of historical facts; which will give it a better relish.

I must have indulgence—a sense of duty to God and the country moves me to speak in these notes, with great freedom and plainness; and so I shall speak; though in the end, I should suffer martyrdom for it.

I fear, yet not to distraction, that some of the editors of public journals seeing me alone in the world, will again, as in former years, turn the press against me, and vainly attempt by means of that powerful engine in their control, to drive me from the position I have taken in the Oregon question. Nevertheless, I feel assured from the intelligence and integrity uniformly evinced by them, that ere long, they will become satisfied of the treachery and cunning plans of the interested individuals to whom I have made frequent allusions; and will not esteem me the less on account of sacrifices and exposures for our country's sake. Hitherto, most of them, and most of our statesmen—most of the true hearted sons of American freedom have been *deceived*, and *kept in darkness* concerning the most valuable things in the history of the territory; and in that of our claim to it. This darkness is being removed. The report of Captain Wilkes which I have not seen, doubtless, diffuses much light as it regards the geography and statistics of the country.

With some who for years past have lectured upon the claim, and whose influence arising more from wealth and power of language than excellence of character, has been truly astonishing, there seems to have been a studied silence upon things pre-eminently deserving notice—an attempt to suppress material facts. Flagrant injustice and irreparable mischief have been practiced upon the public. I am not alone in the belief of a prevailing ignorance upon the subject. The author of a certain lecture delivered, in 1845, before the Mercantile Library Association in Boston, concurs in this belief. He says, "I have thus endeavored to give you the *material facts* in relation to our claim to territory west of the *Rocky* Mountains, and to the present state of the dispute with Great Britain, in relation to it. There is evidently a lamentable *ignorance* upon the subject, both among those who call loudly for action and those whose position gives them the power to act; and it seems to me that many both in and out of Congress, who are most clamorous for taking immediate possession of the *whole territory* of Oregon, know little of any thing of the real merits of the question."

I am sorry to say that in a careful reading of this lecture, I found not the slightest mention made of the *material facts* in the claim. If the reader will revert to the two last numbers, he will see demonstrated the great truth, that Spain by means of planting a colony, and the circumstance of a deed received from the natives, became vested with a complete title to as much of the territory as lies north of the southern shores of Fuca's sea; and that by deeds to Captain Kendrick, and other acts performed by our government and citizens, the United States become vested with a perfect title to the remaining part of the territory.

Now is it not surprising that these *material facts* so transcendantly important in making out a valid claim should not be even once named in all the essays, lectures and debates on the question! To me it is neither strange nor inexplicable; for, in the toilsome years of my devotion to the public interests west of the Rocky Mountains, I became somewhat enlightened into the motives which induced a concealment of these facts; and the suppression of all knowledge of others—of every act which connects my memory with the history of Oregon.

HALL J. KELLEY.

☞ Answer to Enigma in our last, is Palmer Sentinel. Answered by W. A. B., Palmer Depot; W. H. W. and T. D., Monson; E. B. M., Thorndike; A. R. M. Spencer. We are afraid we shall be unable to obtain an answer to the Enigma on the fourth page. It's pretty hard. Ditto of the Riddle.

Yesterday, the fare was reduced on the Western Railroad to $5.00 through.

LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

A young school Miss, whose teacher had taught her that two negatives were equivalent to an affirmative, on being asked by a suitor for her assent to marriage, replied, "No, no." The swain looked chop fallen and bewildered—not knowing how to account for this mysterious conduct in one, in whom he had every reason to believe he was dearly loved. But she, dear soul, shortly done away his perplexity, by referring him to Murray, when for the first time in his life he learned that *no* meant *yes*.

Nearly 10,000 fine mackerel were landed by the fishingboats at Brighton one day last week.

The marriage of Viscount Castleberagh with Lady Powerscourt is arranged, and will shortly take place.

The Anti-Corn-Law League organs announce that the subscriptions towards the quarter of a million fund amount to £180-000.

Three very fine specimens of native gold were recently obtained on a plantation near Lawrenceville, S. C.

A London paper says that among the novelties of the day, in the way of imports are piano fortes manufactured in the city of New York.

An exchange relates that a gentleman was greatly *smitten* by the appearance of a lovely girl in Ohio, and on attempting to kiss her, he was again smitten—by her fist—which knocked him down.

A St. Louis paper tells a story of a disconsolate widower, who on seeing the remains of his late wife lowered into the grave, exclaimed with tears in his eyes—"Well, I've lost cows, but I never had any thing cut me up like this."

A man down east has invented a machine to renovate old bachelors. Out of a good sized, fat, greasy old bachelor, he can make quite a decent young man, and have left to make two small puppies, a pair of leather breeches, and a small kettle of soft soap.

A witness being questioned as to his knowledge of the defendant in a certain case, sententiously replied, that he had boarded with him, got drunk with him, and cowhided him."

Exclusive of Russia, the United States and Territories are as large as all Europe—twice the size of China—ten times that of France, and sixteen times that of Great Britain.

The deposites in the Savings' Banks of New York are esttmated at $10,000,000, principally the property of poor people.

The Journeyman Printers of Montreal, are forming a combination to abolish Sunday work, the former agreement to that effect having been broken.

Sixteen millions of people, it is estimated, have visited the remains of the great Napoleon since they were entombed at the Invalides.

Letters from Berne, in Switzerland, state that great excitement existed in that canton. Trees of liberty had been planted in various places, with other manifestations of popular commotion, causing much anxiety to the officers.

It is proposed by the colored people to hold a National Convention, some time next summer, in Cleveland, Ohio. The object is to concentrate opinion among themselves, upon some plan of colonization.

A Vermonter owned a very fine trotter, whose extraordinary speed he illustrated by the following anecdote:—

"I was driving one day in a dearborn," said he, "I overtook a stranger who was walking the same way, and I asked him to get in and ride with me; so he got in, and I just spake to my horse, and he started off at a middling good trot. Presently the stranger asked what *grave-yard* it was we were passing through. Oh, said I, 'tis nothing but *mile stones*."

An itinerant preacher when discoursing on the goodness of Providence, said "But, my brethren, even death itself, which, for our many offences, we have all merited, Providence has wisely placed at the end of our lives; for, Oh! what would life be worth were death at the beginning of our lives?"

A Dutchman and his wife were travelling, and they sat down by the road exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed—"I wish I was in Heaven!" The husband replied—"I wish I was at the tavern!" "O, you old rogue" said she, "you always want to get the best place!"

We should manage our fortune like our constitution: enjoy it when good, have patience when bad; and never apply violent remedies but in cases of extreme necessity.

A foot race, between two young men, took place near Charleston, S. C., on the 20th inst. The Charleston Courier states that no less than 1000 persons were drawn together to witness the contest. The distance to be run was 10 1-2 miles—time, an hour, and the bet $300.

The winner run it in 59 minutes and 35 seconds.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Monday, March 23.

In the Senate bills respecting corporation were passed to be be engrossed.

In the House a Message was received from the Governor enclosing an attested copy of the decision of Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, on the Rhode Island Boundary question. This settles the case and Massachusetts keeps her own territory. The Message was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Tuesday, March 24.

In the Senate a bill repealing all provisions of law for the support of state paupers except lunatics, and that the capitation tax shall be $3 instead of $2, was thoroughly discussed and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 23 yeas to 10 nays

In the House a committee were appointed to consider when the present "short session," recommended by Gov. Briggs, can close consistently with the public interests.

The bill for supplying the city of Boston with pure water, by allowing the purchase of Long Pond and all its tributaries within four miles, and giving leave to place pipes for the conveyance of the same from Framingham to Boston was discussed at great length.

Wednesday, March 25.

In the Senate bills were reported, to establish the Hanover Branch Railroad Co., (as taken into a new draft) to incorporate Ashland Manufacturing Co., &c., &c.

In the House the bill for bringing the Long Pond water into Boston, was again discussed. The bill was passed to a third reading.

Thursday, March 26.

In the Senate a bill was reported to incorporate the Plymouth Mills, &c.

In the House the extending of the Cunard Wharf some 200 feet, elicited a long discussion.

The House then went into a committee of the Whole, Mr Byington of Stockbridge in the chair, to consider the bill changing the time of assessing taxes in the city of Boston to January 1st.

Friday, March 27.

In the Senate a bill was reported to incorporate the Cotton Manufacturing Co. at Northampton.

The bill for abolishing all laws for the support of State paupers, except lunatics, and for increasing the capitation tax on foreigners from $1 to $3, was taken from the table and ordered to be engrossed without a division.

The bill concerning the crime of murder was discussed by Messrs. Stone and Willard.

In the House the principal topics to-day were the discussion on the Cape Cod railroad, and the Boston Water Bill. This latter bill came up on its passage to be engrossed, and Mr Wilson of Natick, offered an amendment, providing that the towns in the vicinity of Long Pond should be permitted to use the waters in case of fire, &c. Messrs. Wilson and Byington spoke in favor and Mr Chandler against the amendment, when it was passed to be engrossed.

Saturday, March 28.

In the Senate amendments to the bill for supplying Boston with pure water were concurred in.

The House went into committee of the Whole to consider the bill altering the the time of assessing taxes in the city of Boston to the 1st of January and discussed the subject till adjournment.

Congress.

Monday, March 23.

The Senate was nearly all day to-day in secret session, supposed to be engrossed on the Belgium Treaty.

Among the resolution was a resolution offered by Mr Webster, calling for copies of papers relating to the Northeast boundary Negotiation in '41. He intends to make a speech on the subject.

The House immediately after assembling, went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for raising two Regiments of Riflemen for the Oregon service. A proposition was made to amend by making it one instead of two. A long discussion arose, which lasted till adjournment.

Tuesday, March 24.

In the Senate the bounties to fishing vessels were discussed.

The Oregon resolutions were then taken up.

Mr Chalmers of Mississippi spoke. He is in favor of compromise.

The President sent in a message, on the subject of national defence, of which the following is an abstract.

The President cites his message of December recommending generally an increase of the defences, and especially the construction of a Steam Navy. Since December he says, he has seen no reason to change his opinion in regard to the subject. In December last he had caused a communication to be made as to the increase necessary at that time and his views were unchanged in reference to these recommendations. Preparation for war in time of peace is also recommended as the most effectual mode of preserving peace. England is also arming at all points and a rupture *may* ultimately grow out of the Oregon question. In case of a rupture with the british government all this increase would be used against us. The speech from the throne and the letter from Sir Robert Peel are referred to as facts that England is arming for an emergency. The President, therefore, says he cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our forces by land and sea. Should peace continue, still the increase would be necessary for an exhibition of a determination on our part to maintain our national rights; while if war should come it will be needed for the defence of the country. The notice is again recommended, as provided for by the treaty of '27, and the President says the giving of the notice cannot be construed into a war measure. The unsettled condition of our affairs with Mexico also warrants an increase of the army, and he states that at the last advices our Minister had not been received at Mexico.—

Two thirds of the Army were now in Texas owing to the threatening aspect of our affairs in that quarter. Towards Mexico he desires to act in an amicable manner and for the maintenance of an honorable peace, but whatever measure may be necessary for the vindication of the rights of the nation will be executed with determination.

The message was ordered to be printed.

In the House the debate on the subject of raising 2 rifle regiments was resumed in committee of the Whole.

Wednesday, March 25.

In the Senate Mr Benton sent to the table a communication which he had received from the Secretary of War which referred to other communications of a confidential nature, and it was ordered to be printed. The Oregon question was then up and Mr Sevier delivered a speech strongly in favor of the Notice.

In the House proceeded to consider a Bill making appropriations to supply some deficiencies in former diplomatic and other appropriations.

Thursday, March 26.

In the Senate Mr Chalmers presented the credentials of the Hon. Thomas F. Rusk, one of the Senators from the State of Texas. Mr Rusk was qualified and took his seat.

The Oregon question was then debated add Mr Miller addressed the Senate in favor of compromise, and a modified notice, as conclusive to the adjustment of the Oregon controversy.

The House this morning adopted a Resolution to close the debate upon the bill to supply deficiencies in former appropriations at 3 o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill upon which the debate was to close at three o'clock.

Friday, March 27.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House received reports and passed to the consideration of business on the private calendar.

Saturday, March 28.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House was engaged all day on the Private Calendar.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY! *No Hoax!!*—On Monday last our village was thrown into a fever of excitement by the elopement of a young couple, who had become tired of a life of "single-wretchedness," and were determined to try the bliss of "double-blessedness." All things being ready, the heart of the "youth" bounding with the idea of coming joy, *he* waiting impatiently for the hour to arrive when the *Parson* would make the "twain one flesh." But alas! for all human calculations, *her Pa* said *no!*

The gentleman left town with the *apparent* intention of never again returning.—Messengers were dispatched after the would-be-bridegroom! Better plans were laid for the consummation of the project! The *father* of the young lady, supposing he had "headed off" his intended son-in-law, retired to rest. Night grew on apace—the hills almost kissed morning dawn, when a carriage with swift horses arrived—friends were in readiness to assist in the flight—the lady entered the carriage—Jehu applies the silk, and soon they are beyond the reach of successful pursuit. The lover was in readiness to receive his "lady love," and the snorting of the "Iron horse" soon gave promise that they were safe!—and the father awoke in the morning to find that the "bird had flown." He pursued them to Boston, but Cupid, who is usually blind, was wide awake this time, and the lovers escaped. They are now safe amid the Granite Hills of old New Hampshire.

This is another proof of the adage—"where there's a will there's a way." Love has many stratagems, and those parents and friends must indeed be keen who can outwit the "blind God."

The relatives of the young lady are highly respectable, and we withhold names.

Our friend of the *Post* may rest assured that there is no "gum" in this, we know the parties.—*Mechanic's (Cabotville) Offering.*"

NEW ARRANGEMENT. — The Western Railroad Co. have made new arrangements in running their cars. The Boston train arrives here at 12 o'clock, which is two hours earlier than formerly.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The will be a lecture on Temperance, this evening, by Mr HEWLITT, in the Baptist Church, at Three Rivers. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

THE DROP GAME.—We learn that some young rogues have been playing the "Drop Game," in Boston. A few days ago, some "green 'uns" from the country were rambling through the streets, looking for employment, were accosted by a couple of fellows who scraped acquaintance with them, and offered their services in showing them the city. They had not proceeded far before they saw a third actor in the game, who was but a few steps ahead, drop a little box. One of the fellows behind ran and picked it up, opened it before the others, and found there was nothing in it.—They then asked the fellow who dropped it if he had lost anything. He stopped and examined, and then said he had lost a box with a piece of money and paper in it.—They then made one of the green 'uns bet $10 there was nothing in it, who was instantly taken up and the money staked.—Upon opening the box, when lo! there was the money and paper. The green 'un forked over a $20 bill and received a $10 bill, which was counterfeit.

THAT BALL.—There is to be a ball on Tuesday evening next, at John Allen's Hotel, given by Mr Thompson. "First four forward and back!" "Half Promenade!"

FAST.—To-day is the day appointed by the Governor, for Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

Brighton Market.—*Monday, Mar.* 30

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 280 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep, and 775 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—In consequence of the limited number at Market, prices advanced. We quote extra 6 25 a $6 50; firstquality $6 a 6 25;—second $5 50 a 5 25; third-4 50 a $5.

Working Oxen—A large number of sales were effected. We notice the following—$55, $62, $70, $78, $80, and $83.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at $20, $21, $25 28 $30 and $33.

Sheep—Sales frvm $3 to 4 75.

Swine—Several lots at 4 3-4 and 5 3-4c; lots not selected 4 1r2 and 5 1-2 c; large Hogs 4 1-2 and 5 c; at retail from 5 to 6 1-2 c.

☞ Among the most distressing maladies are those which internal remedies fail to alleviate, spinal affections, ague in the face, and a catalogue of other similar ills to which humanity is subject. A variety of nostrums are advertised as panaceas for these painful visitations, but one article we know, if not infallible, is at least almost so, in effecting a cure—we allude to *Hunt's Liniment*, which is certified for its healing qualities, by the most eminent men in the medical profession, as well as by a host of most respectable persons who have experienced its benefits. The cures it has accomplished partake so much of the marvellous, that one's faith is taxed in giving credence to them; but we are assured that even incipient deformity has been checked,—and we believe the fact to be beyond controversy. In that dreadful disease, Rheumatism, the application of the Liniment has never failed to give relief to the sufferer; indeed in all cases where an external remedy can be effectual, this has been found eminently so. The Proprietor is a highly respectable gentleman, occupying a responsible station under government, and this fact may be considered a guarantee, that the Liniment is not to be classed among the prevailing charlatanry of the day. It is sold by most of the respectable Druggists throughout the country.

The Liniment is sold by

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED!

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!

First American, from the tenth English Edition.—Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. By W. T. Buchan, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

Price only 25 Cents.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the *Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs*—an outline of Dr. Buchan's *highly successful* method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—an account of his *new and powerful remedy*—and directions for *self-management and cure*, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experiment in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, "*a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice.*"

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

MARRIAGES.

In Belchertown, on the 12th, Mr Henry I. Chandler, to Miss Irene M. Hopkins.

In Brookfield, Mr James Hamilton, Jr., to Miss Isabella M. Tufts.

DEATHS.

In Brimfield, March 27th, of consumption, Miss Ledocia, daughter of Abner Stebbins, in the 46th year of her age. She lived a consistent christian life, and during a protracted sickness she manifested much christian fortitude, patience and resignation. She spoke of death with freedom and calmness, and of the resurrection with sweet anticipations; she took much satisfaction in conversation with christian friends, and has left them a comforting evidence that she died in preparation for a glorious immortality.

"She taught us how to live:
With blameless life girt round with sanctity,
Lowly in heart, in soul and purpose high,
Sweet lessons did she give,
Of faith, of love, of hope, for all that shone
Brightest in christian lives, she made her own.

She taught us how to die:
With what a holy joy aside she flung
This mortal bondage, and exalting sprung,
To immortality!
O, who could fear to tread, as she hath trod,
The path through death that leadeth unto God!"

[Com.

In Wilbraham, on the 19th, Mr Titus Amsden, aged 83, a revolutionary soldier.

In Monson, on the 23d inst. Anna L. wife of Mr Ira Chaffee, aged 33.

In Palmer, March 22, George Edwin, son of James Fuller, aged 3 yrs. and 9 mos.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Palmer Depot, April 1st, 1846.

Adams Ellen S	Kingsbury N
Butter Warren	Lyman J. E
Bishop Marshall	Lisbon Henrietta
Beard Andrew	Moore John
Bliss Miss Eliza	May David
Brooks Mrs Charlotte	McKean Joseph
Chase Abner	Mead Dr W B
Chapin Miss Clarissa	Moulton Orson
Clifford Mortimer E	Nichols F D
Cooly Miss Mary B	Smith S W
Fenton Elvira M	Skinner Mrs Harriet
French Samuel	Shaw Samuel D
Fisk Abel	Smith Moses G
Foster Charles D	Weld E P
Fowle S	Wheeler Wm
Harrington Joab	Wood J D 2
Hannum David B	Wardwell Hannah
Jackson Lucy Ann	Whitman J S
Kibbe Harlem	Young Mrs Adelia A
Kimball Charles	

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say *Advertised*.

JOHN BOWLES, P. M.

Wanted!

3 THOUSAND feet first rate Butternut Boards, in exchange for Furniture or cash.

A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, April 1. 12

Pasture for Sale at

Auction!

WILL be sold at auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, at one o'clock, at the house of Silas Billings, the Pasture known as the Wells' lot, lying about fifty rods from the said Billings' house.

12-2t† W. G. ANDREWS.

EXCHANGED,

AT the Fair held at J. Allen's, on March 5th, a light Lynx Muff with scarlet lining and brown ribbon, for one of inferior quality. Whoever has taken the above, will confer a favor by calling at this office, and rectify the mistake. 12†

Palmer Depot, April 1st.

M. A. NEEDHAM,

HAS just returned with the latest Spring Fashions, for

Dresses, Hats, Caps,

from Springfield, Hartford, Broadway, N. Y. Also, a case of Dress Caps, from Broadway, N. Y.—something entirely new. Laces, Rache, Tarleton muslins, Tinsel Flowers for the Hair, Slides for Sashes, Shawl Pins, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to repairing old Straw and Tuscan. 12-4†

Palmer Depot, April 1st.

THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Guarantied!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY

For the Cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder: Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an *Internal Remedy*—not an external application, and will cure all case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it it is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 3 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the *Electuary* was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation and Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Impurities of the Blood.—For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the skin and Scrofulas affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's *Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

To Married Ladies.—Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all Inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Cure for Life Guarantied.—The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions *a cure for life is guaranteed.*

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

HARD WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C.

THE subscriber is receiving his spring supply of Hard Ware, Tools, and every article in the Hard Ware line, which will be sold at Hartford and Poston prices, with the difference of freight only.—Also, Prouty's

CELEBRATED BOSTON PLOUGHS,

which go ahead of any Plough as to workmanship, easy draught, &c., doing the work well. For sale at manufacturer's prices.

Also, constantly on hand a splendid article of

PICKER & LACE LEATHER,

for manufacturers. S. C. BEMIS,

Exchange Building, Main street.

Springfield, March 20, 1846. 11-3t

NOTICE!

THE subscriber informs the public, that he still continues to manufacture

Bonnets & Artificial Flowers,

in all those varieties suitable for the spring trade.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine previous to purchasing elsewhere. Bonnets repaired at the shortest notice. E. P. TUCKER.

Belchertown, March 23d, 1846. 11-6t

Taxes! Taxes!

ALL those who have not paid their Taxes for 1845, must pay them before the first of April, or pay costs. A. N. DEWEY, Collector.

Palmer, March 23, 1846.

LOST.

ON Thursday last, a Breastpin belonging to the subscriber, was lost on the road between here and Monson. Whoever finds the same will please leave it at this office. MR. HEWLETT.

Flour! Flour!

200 BBLS. best brands Flour, now in store and for sale low by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Goods! Goods!!

JUST received at the depot store, a large and well selected stock of rich and fashionable

Dry Goods!

Among which may be found beautiful Hair Corded Cashmeres, Crape de Syrris—all new and splendid goods for Ladies' dresses. De Laines, ropped, twilled and plain in every variety of style, color and price. Also a fresh stock of very beautiful dress Silks, an immense stock of calico Prints—comprising some very rich all of which are of entirely new style.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Burlaps. Counterpanes all sizes and qualities.

To our stock of Carpetings, we would call the attention of all wishing to purchase—as it is the largest and comprises more desirable patterns than any other stock in the county,—and will be sold cheaper than *can* be bought at any other concern.

The above goods have all been manufactured and imported expressly for the spring trade of 1846, and have been purchased at such prices, as will not only place us beyond the reach of competition, but will enable us to give better bargains than have heretofore been had or found in the county of Hampden.

McGILVRAY & CO.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

Triumphant success of

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of life

The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy, for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

Dr Buchan is a distinguished philanthropist and Elder of the society of Friends, and member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, celebrated for his valuable discoveries in the treatment of Scrofulous Consumption. The Hungarian Balsam is a purely vegetable compound, composed chiefly of a Hungarian Gum, of wonderful power in pulmonary diseases.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians, as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the Lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the only source of Hope.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent Street, London, in Bottles and cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By special appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, Boston, Mass. sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 11-1y

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Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership now existing under the name and firm of J. S. & C. D. Bailey, will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of April next. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said firm will please present the same without delay. J. S. & C. D. BAILEY.

Palmer Depot, March 10, 1846. 9-3t

Silks! Silks!!

LADIES wishing for Rich Silks in a great variety of colors and qualities, are assured their wishes will be satisfied, and at as low prices as can be found at any store in the State. We solicit your examination at the depot cheap store.

McGILVRAY & CO.

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS AND FEATHERS,

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Drugs, Medicines, and Paints,

W. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Flour, Salt, Lime, &c., &c.,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,

North side of the Railroad,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and warranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

White Lead.

GROUND AND DRY in various qualities, for sale at the Depot store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

COFFEE.

OLD JAVA, St. Domingo, Portocabello, Ground and unground Coffee, for sale low at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

RAISINS.

BOX AND CASK RAISINS, of nice quality, for sale low at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Mirrors!

A LARGE lot just received and for sale low, at the depot store. McGILVRAY & CO.

Gentlemen!

CAN buy nice Calf Boots cheaper at the depot store, than at any other establishment in town.

McGILVRAY & CO.

Look to this Ladies.

JUST received at the depot store, Shaded Twist, Steel Beads, Rings, Drops and Tassels. Also a large lot of Berlin Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass and Canvass patterns for embroidery.

9 McGILVRARY & CO.

Spices.

CITRON, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon and other spices, for sale low at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

VALUABLE REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.

THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY—for the cure of Rheumatism, Cramps, Affections of the Spine, Pains in the Back and Chest, Swelled Limbs, Croup, Ague in the Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Issues, Ulcerated Sores, Salt Rheum, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Weakness in the Ankles, Nervous Diseases, Contraction of the Muscles, Burns, Corns, and Frosted Feet, is now almost universally acknowledged to be one of the Wonders of the World, and the BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY NOW KNOWN. And as a proof of the great celebrity which this remedy has attained, the following certificate, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, is offered. There has never yet been discovered an external remedy which has proved so universally successful in all cases where it has been applied.

SING, SING, May 12, 1845.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have used Mr George E. Stanton's External Remedy, called HUNT'S LINIMENT, and have proved it to be fully equal to the character it gives it. Its healing properties are truly extraordinary; and we most confidently recommend it as one of the safest and most certain external remedies that has yet been discovered.

Caleb Roscoe, Editor Westchester Herald.
Isaac Birdsall, Inspector M. P. State Prison.
Albert Lockwood, Judge Court Common Pleas.
James Locke, the extensive Horticulturist.
James B. Swain, Editor H. R. Chronicle
M. Churchill, Principal of the celebrated Boarding School for Boys.
Samuel F. Reynolds, Supreme Court Commissioner.
R. R. Yoris, District Attorney.
Theodosius Clark, Pastor M. E. Church.
Robert Wiltse, late Agent M. P. State Prison.
Aaron Ward, late Member of Congress.
Munson L. Lockwood, Clerk of the County.
Wm. H. Feck, Agent M. P. State Prison.
B. C. Morse, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
Benjamin Moore, Samuel Trowbridge,
Abraham Kipp, Pierre Van Cortland,
Stephen Marshall, Abraham Miller,
John Stran, Gilbert Miller,
Philip G. Van Wack, Edmund Blunt,
Benjamin Washburn.

The following letter from the highly eminent Physician which has been attached to the Mount Pleasant State Prison for many years, is the best evidence of the value of this celebrated Liniment:—

SING SING, Dec. 26, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR.—I received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion in relation to Hunt's Liniment, as prepared by Mr George E. Stanton. Knowing its composition, and having frequently used it, I can commend it to you as a safe External Remedy, and, in my opinion, the best Liniment now in use

Very truly and respectfully yours,

A. K. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Col. Pierre Van Cortland, Croton Manor.

I fully concur in the above opinion.

WM. N. BELCHER, M. D.

☞ Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all the principal Druggists and store-keepers throughout the country.

CAUTION.—Although this External Remedy has been but a short time before the public, counterfeiters have deemed it worth while to palm off a base and worthless article as the genuine. Be sure that each bottle has stamped on it the following:—Hunt's Liniment, prepared and sold by G. E. Stanton, Sing-Sing, N. Y." None other is genuine.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

Sing-Sing, June 5, 1845. 1-1y

AGENTS.—G. W. Callener, East Longmeadow; Samuel Leach, Wilbraham; Shaw & Chapman, So. Wilbraham; Norcross & Converse, Monson; J. C. Royce & Co. Wales; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

Depot Cabinet Warehouse.

THE subscriber would inform his patrons that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet Ware, and would invite all those about to purchase any article in his line to call and examine his assortment. Among which are the following—

Grecian, Work, Card, Centre & Dining

Tables; Work, Wash and Light Stands; Grecian, French and Common Bureaus; French and Common Bedsteads; Grecian, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, &c., &c. His Furniture is of the best

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other establishment in the county. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been favored, would solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work done at short notice. A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

Cards! Cards!

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN wishing for Visiting or Business Cards, can be supplied at short notice, with or without printing, at this office.

Table Cutlery.

THE undersigned having now in store a complete assortment of Knives and Forks, &c., they would invite those persons who are about commencing house-keeping, to call and examine the above goods, in connection with their extensive stock of Feathers, Carpetings, Crockery, Glass Ware, together with nearly all requisite furnishing goods.

McGILVRAY & CO.

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform those wishing to build, that he designs to enter more fully into the above business the coming season.—Having had a thorough experience in the business, and designing to employ none but good workmen, with many thanks for former patronage would solicit a continuance of the same. He designs to finish after the latest and most approved style of

Architecture, Drafts, Plans,

and Elevations, executed with neatness. Also, Bills of Timber and Lumber.

JAMES M. CURRIER, Arch.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 3, 1846.

CARPENTER & JOBBING SHOP.

THE subscriber will open a new Carpenter and Jobbing Shop, near Palmer Depot, on or before the first of April next, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line of business, with which he may be favored. All work entrusted to his hands will be done with despatch and in a

WORKMANLIKE MANNER,

and by attention to business and faithfulness in the performance of all orders, he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

7-3m N. W. PRIME.

Fish.

PRIME Salmon, Mackerel, Halibut, Sword and Cod Fish, for sale at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

Brass Clocks,

OF superior quality, both alarm and common movements, beautifully cased and warranted first rate Time Keepers. For sale low by

5 A. BLODGETT.

Paper Hangings!

OF almost every style and price, just received and for sale low, at the depot store.

McGILVRAY & CO.

Glass.

WINDOW GLASS of nearly all sizes and qualities, for sale at the Depot store, by

McGILVRAY & Co.

Molasses.

12 HHDS. superior Molasses, for sale low at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

500 GALLS. Eng. Linseed Oil, for sale at the Depot store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

---

50 China Tea Sets,

Of new styles, for sale low at the Depot store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

3000 LBS. TOBACCO, of the most approved brands, for sale by

McGILVRAY & CO.

POETRY.

The Bachelor's Dream.

Most respectfully dedicated to the Fair Sex,

BY W. F. J. THIERS.

Cælebs slept in his lonely cot,
Unblest with comfort or cheer;
For nought but loneliness marked the spot,
Where dwelt the unmarried peer.
Tho' wealth and high birth were both his own,
And greatness fell to his share,
His mansion still was dreary and lone—
For something was wanting there.

Vassals had he at every call,
Who flew at their lord's behest;
Yet all of his honors seem'd too small
To yield him comfort or rest.
E'en the wind would sigh his lonely name,
With a sad and doleful air;
And where'er he fled 'twas all the same,
For something was wanting there.

Upon one sad and dreary night,
What a pleasing dream had he!
An angel of love, and life, and light,
By his bedside seem'd to be.
He outstretch'd his hand as if to bless,
And receive the seraph fair;
But his grasp was made at nothingness,
For something was wanting there.

In her brightness still the fairy shone,
And whispering seem'd of love;
And at last her lips came near his own,
When Cælebs made a move.
But ah! the angelic face he miss'd,
When he woke with vacant stare,
And found his pillow he'd warmly kiss'd,
For something was wanting there.

When a few short months had pass'd away,
And he dream'd again one night,
He thought on his bed beside him lay,
That angelic form so bright.
His mind was fraught with his old alarms,
And he roused as in despair;
But Cælebs woke with a wife in his arms,
And nothing was wanting there.

For The Sentinel.

Enigma.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 7, 13, 10, 8, is a city in the U. S. States;
My 11, 1, 13, 12, is a river in New England;
My 9, 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, is a town in Mass.;
My 11, 1, 7, 12, 13, is essential to the existence of man and beast;
My 12, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 11, 10, you will find in the Almanac;
My whole is something past finding out.
☞ An answer is requested.

For The Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I take the liberty to send you a Riddle often related by my Grandmother to a circle of young folks, not one of whom have given a correct answer. Should you think it worthy of a place in your paper you can insert it.

Underneath the starry sky,
There did a creature dwell,
As sacred scriptures do inform,
And Holy writings tell.

He in him had a living soul,
That did ascend to God on high,
And enters in to bliss or woe
To all Eternity.

Yet he in heaven has never had,
A dwelling or a place;
Nor into judgment shall he come,
To bear his sentence passed. B. S.

HUMOROUS.

The following lines were sent by a young lady to her lover, whose name was *Nott*. The nuptial *knot* was tied immediately after their receipt:

Why urge, dear sir, a bashful maid
To change her single lot,
When well you know I've often said
In truth, I love you, Nott.

For all your pains I do, Nott, care,
And trust me on my life,
Though you had millions, I declare,
I would, Nott, be your wife.

A young farmer having purchased a watch, placed it in his fob, and strutting across the floor says to his wife,

"Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon that it will not be disturbed and broke?"

"I do not know a safer place," replied his wife, "than in our meal-barrel. I'm sure no on one will think of going there to disturb it."

Father, said a four years old child, I think you are an old rock.

Why, my child?

"Because, you have brought that baby here when mother is sick, and you have to get a woman to take care of it.

Go rock the cradle, Lucy, and no more of your jabber.

A young man asked a lady what she thought of the marriage state in *general*. Not knowing can't tell, she replied, but if you and I were to put our heads together, I could soon give you a pretty definite answer.

A Texas editor says that a girl lately told him if he didn't shut his mouth about bishops, she would wrap him up in a rag and make a bustle of him.

Nimrod, can you tell who was the first man?

Adam somebody. His father wasn't nobody; and he never had no mother, on account of the scarcity of women and the pressure of the times.

A young preacher, anxious to know how he should appear in prayertime, stood before a mirror with his eyes closed.

AGRICULTURAL.

Gardening.

WORK FOR MARCH.

Lettuce may be sowed in the open ground as soon as frost will permit. It may be sowed between vacant rows, intended for other plants, and pulled out for use before the other plants are large enough to be encumbered by it. Early peas cannot be planted too soon after the ground is thawed. Radishes may be sowed as soon as the seeds can be raked in. Sow cabbages, cucumbers, melons, cauliflowers, squashes, &c., in hot-beds, under glasses, &c. Dig up vacant ground, applying manure. Dress borders, and clip edgings of box. Clean, relay, or make new gravel walks. Attend to, and turn over compost beds. Dress asparagus beds, or make new ones the latter part of this month or the beginning of April. Select from your cellar the best cabbages with heads, and set them in a proper place to stand for seed. Set the different kinds remote from each other, to prevent their mixing at the time of blossoming. Likewise, set some of your best cabbage stumps for early salad and greens. If the ground is moist, set shallow; if dry, place them about six inches deep. Small salading, such as cresses, mustard, radish, &c., when a constant supply is wanted, should be sown once a week or fortnight. Celery, for an early crop, may be sown in this month, though the principal sowing had better be deforred till April. Artichokes should be sowed as early as the season will permit.

Comparison of Manures.

L. Bartlett, in his Merrimac Addresses, states that he applied manure of different kinds to a piece of corn, with the following results:—The best corn was that enriched with the manure from the stage-tavern; but the corn was about as good where a compost was applied, made of equal parts of this stable manure and muck. Another part that had donkey manure; with an equal part of muck, and perhaps a thirtieth part lime, made into compost, was nearly as good. Where common barn manure was applied, the corn was inferior to the other. Another result was interesting. The compost of barn manure and muck in equal portions, and a thirtieth lime, was applied to potatoes before oats, and after the oats was grass. The rest of the land had an equal quantity of barn manure at the same time. In 1844, the third year, the grass was decidedly better where a compost was put; in 1845, the compost ground had a heavy crop of lodged grass, with a green second growth; the other was poorer, and brown, with no second crop. The permanent action of the muck, or lime, or both, was thus shown.

Management of Privies.

Levi Bartlett, in his Address before the Merrimac Ag. Society, states his practice, in substance as follows, and it is one of the best modes we have seen noticed:—Adjoining his hog-house, is a yard 18 by 14 feet, dug 15 inches deep, the bottom level, and with a plank floor, and plank sides.—A close board fence surrounds it. The privy, adjoining, has a tight box under it; and in an outer room is another box or sink in which all the soap suds is emptied. On washing days, a gate is opened in the sink, and all the soap suds passes by a large spout into the box under the privy, and escapes by a gate opened for the purpose, from this box, to the yard. The bottom of the yard is covered with muck or soil; a fresh supply of which is added once a month in summer. Thus by the hogs, vault and soap suds, he gets one load a week of the richest kind of manure. Gypsum is thrown into the vault frequently.—"How much," he asks, "is a barrel of soap worth for manure? It is worth none the less after having been used to wash clothes."

Painting Houses.

It has long been a subject of inquiry as to the best time to apply paint to the clapboards of houses for durability. Repeated experiments have been made, within twenty-five years past, which have resulted in the conviction, that paint applied between November and March, will stand more than twice as long as that which is spread in the warmest weather. The reason is obvious; for in cold weather the oil and component parts of the paint, form a hard substance on the surface of the clapboard, nearly as hard as glass, and not easily erased or even cut with a sharp knife, and will not soon wear off; whereas paints applied in the months of July and August, and more especially if in a severe drought the oil immediately penetrates into the wood like water into a sponge, which leaves the lead nearly dry which will soon crumble off.

The science of agriculture is by no means at its height; in the almost miraculous advance of chemistry, new means may be found from the concentration of known composts, to lessen to cost of culture and to increase its returns.

Report of the School Committee,

OF PALMER, FOR 1845-6.

In obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth, the School Committee, respectfully present their Annual Report.

Schools have been kept in all the districts in town, in the course of the year; though there was none in No. 9, in the summer, the school house being under a process of repair, during that time.

In No. 6, no prudential was chosen. Of course, the responsibility of employing a teacher, devolved upon the town committee. At the request of individuals in the district, the committee engaged two teachers, for a few weeks each. One of them did well; the other, not as well. We are sorry to add, that, partly through the inexperience and injudicious management of the teacher, and partly in consequence of unruly and ill-behaved boys, it was thought best to discontinue the winter school, after it had been kept about six weeks.

We recommend to the District, hereafter to choose their own prudential committee, and transact their own proper business; and not to impose it any more upon the town committee. We also advise that no school be kept again, in the present house. It is in too bad a condition to expect any thing good from it, in this civilized age of the world.

In districts No. 10 and 11, unfortunate incidents occurred, during the winter term, through improper interference of some of the parents. This may have arsen, in part, from incorrect impressions of the *right* or *prerogative* of parents and prudential committees. The entire government and management of the schools, are, by law, *committed to the teachers and the Town Committee*. And no individual, in any district, (whether prudential committee or not,) has any right to meddle with any arrangements of the teacher, or to dictate what scholars shall be admitted or rejected. If these things were generally known and regarded, it would prevent difficulties from arising through the improper, though perhaps well-meant, interference of parents.

We believe, that with these exceptions, the schools have been as good, the past year, as the average of the last four years. Some of them have not been all that we could wish. Others have been as good as we could reasonably expect. That the standard of qualification in teachers needs to be raised, we are fully sensible; and we think that a somewhat more rigid examination than has generally been had, ought to be insisted on. While, at the same time, we are equally convinced, that, with the present rate of compensation in our town, it would be very unreasonable to demand the high qualifications which are expected in cities and larger towns, where the compensation is more than double or treble what it is here.

We regret the necessity of another failure to report to the town the particular condition of each school. We began the year, with a full determination to do this. But several circumstances occurred to prevent the accomplishment of our plan. In the first place, the committee consists of but *three*, while the schools number thirteen or fourteen; which makes it no inconsiderable task to attend particularly and promptly to them all—even if we had no other avocations. In the next place, one of the three felt it his duty to engage in teaching, during the winter; and consequently, could not well attend any more to his duty as committee. In the third place, several of the schools closed without any final examination by the committee. In two instances, the committee were not duly notified; and in two or three more, a violent storm prevented. So that if we were to give, as we might, a particular account of some of the schools, it would not be a fair and an impartial view of the whole of them. We therefore omit it entirely. We would remark, in this connection, that *new Registers* have been provided, by the Board of Education, for future years; which will require the early attention of the committee, and which, if properly kept by the teachers, will serve to lessen the difficulty of making accurate reports, and facilitate the operation of making such as will be at once useful and interesting to all who take an interest in the education of children and youth.

The amount of money raised by the town, for the support of schools during the past year, was $1200 00
Income of the Merrick Fund, 49 50
Income of State Fund, 100 22

Total, $1349 72

In addition to this, a private school has been taught, in Thorndike, at an expense of about $60; and about $100 have been contributed, by the several districts, in board:—Making the whole amount expended for schools, during the year—something over $1500.

We have a few additional remarks to make, in relation to the schools.

1. There is still too much indifference, on the part of parents and teachers, *in regard to the matter of uniformity in the school books*. In one school, which does not number over fifteen scholars, all told—we found Morse's Geography, the Village Reader and Emerson's Arithmetic; which are all *intruders*. In another the American First Class Book is used, which is also an intruder. In others, Tracy's Arithmetic must bear the same reproach. Now all this tends only to confusion and disadvantage, and ought not to be allowed. If the school committee are empowered and employed to select and prescribe the books to be used, no one else ought to interfere with their rightful prerogative. We speak not now of the *comparative merits* of the books named, or of any others; but only of the importance of *uniformity* in the several schools and departments.

The list which has been, and still is, in use in our schools, according to the direction of the committee, is the following:—Worcester's Primer—New National Spelling Book—Child's Guide—Intelligent Reader—New Testament—National Preceptor; Smith's, and Pond's and Murray's Grammar; Smith's and Adams' Arithmetic, and Colburn's First Lessons; Mitchell's Primary and School Geography; and Webster's Dictionary. This, though not, probably, the best list that could now be made, should be adhered to, *until the school committee shall give notice of a change*. We have thought of changes, that might be made for the better; but knowing the difficulty of removing one set of books, and introducing another, we have concluded that it would be the least of two evils to retain those now in use.—We believe that school-books have been very needlessly and injuriously multiplied. We believe also, that much more depends upon the *teacher*, than upon the *book*. Yet, we would by no means intimate that all our school books are of equal worth; nor prescribe our convictions as a rule for future committees.

2. We think that the school committee ought to be furnished with a room, somewhere, for their meetings, and for the safe keeping of the various books, pamphlets, etc., which are from time to time sent to them. They are required, by law, to keep a record of their proceedings; and they ought to have some means for preserving and transmitting to their successors, books which are sent to them for examination.—A collection might in this way be made, in a few years, which would be of great value to the committee, and to others who might wish to refer to them. We trust that in the erection of a new Town House, this matter will not be overlooked.

3. The just apportionment of the school money, among the several districts; and also the proper division of the districts themselves; are matters of much intrinsic difficulty, as well as of actual difference of opinion. It is not possible, amid the diversified condition of things in this world, that all shall be equally favored in the distribution of public benefits. While therefore we seek to equalize as far as possible, those blessings to which all are alike entitled, it is of great importance for us to cultivate assiduously a spirit of mutual concession, kindness, and forbearance. Some very excellent suggestion, on this topic, are contained in the last report of the Secretary of the Board of Education.

4. There are still two or three of the school houses which need rebuilding, or essentially repairing. We refer to Nos. two, six and twelve—Three Rivers, Thorndike, and the Sedgwick district, (so called.) We trust that they will be attended to without any unnecessary delay.

5. The items which have occasioned your committee the greatest difficulty, are, the ascertaining of the number of births in town, during the year; and the number of children between the ages of 4 and 16, on the first day of May, in each year.

We think that if the former of these items were imposed upon the *board of physicians*, or the assessors, it might be done with much greater facility, cheapness, and accuracy, than it can be by the school committee. And we recommend that a petition be forwarded to the General Court, to have *both* of these items of duty transferred from the school committee to the assessors, or *board of Physicians*, as they, in their wisdom, shall deem best.

In concluding, we would say: there are many things that need to be done, both on the part of *districts* and of *committees*. We are oppressed with the conviction that our duty is arduous and responsible, and that it has been but very imperfectly discharged; though we might report *progress*, in some respects. Several of the school houses have been essentially repaired, and one new one has been built, within the last four years. Very useful *appendages* have also been added to several of them, within that period; though there are some of them which are still destitute. *Libraries* have been obtained, by several districts; partly by their own efforts, and partly as a donation from the State. We regret that no more of the districts have availed themselves of this advantage.—And we hope that those which have, will not suffer their libraries to be *wasted* or *neglected*, as we fear some of them are in danger of doing. Let *parents* and *children* remember well, that *time is money*—that *knowledge is power*—and that *wisdom is the principal thing*. "*Therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding.*"

It affords us relief to relinquish to other hands, what our other engagements prevent us from doing as we could wish, and as it really ought to be done.

M. K. CROSS,
JOSEPH HODGES, JR. } School
SAM'L T. SPALDING, } Committee.

Extra copies of the foregoing report may be had by calling at the office of C. Torrey, by citizens of Palmer who are not subscribers to the Sentinel.

By order of said Committee.

UNITED STATES

SATURDAY POST.

NEW VOLUME, NEW TYPE, OLD FRIENDSHIPS, AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.

The publishers of the United States Saturday Post feeel constrained to make again their acknowledgements to the reading public, for the liberal support which their paper receives. To show that they are not unmindful of the return which such patronage requires, it would be entirely sufficient to refer the reader to the established character of

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND—

which is pre-eminently the designation of this paper. As a newspaper, dependent upon public patronage, "grows by what it feeds on," the publishers flatter themselves that THE POST has increased in interest and value, with the steady and gratifying support which has been accorded to it, for a period of

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In this time which has served for the life and death of whole generations of periodicals, and the rise, meridian, and decline of many a rival. The Post has kept the even tenor of its way, by its own intrinsic health and strength—now following, oftener leading the public taste, but not departing from its independence to minister to the transient newspaper follies, which, compared to the existence of the POST, are indeed emphemeral. We shall continue in this path, endeavoring, in the

NEWS DEPARTMENT

to present the latest and best authenticated intelligence, divested of party hue and interested bias, and resting solely on the basis of truth as far as it is ascertainable; We endeavor to select and publish intelligence of value and importance to citizens engaged in all the three great interests,

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

In political intelligence we recognize only one party—and that is,

OUR COUNTRY—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

We know no sectional interests in our patriotism—no party lines in our politics—no secretarianism in our religion, but print and publish for

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To give the Saturday Post an importance beyond that temporary one which it derives from being the record of current events, and to make it acceptable to the

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We give to its columns the character of a
WEEKLY MAGAZINE, embracing,
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BIOGRAPHY AND LEGENDS;
SCIENCE AND STATISTICS;
REVOLUTIONARY ANNALS;
MORAL TALES & TRAITS OF Life;
ORIGINAL COMMENTS, on Notables
WIT AND HUMOR.

In a word, such a variety of matter as, (our own country first remembered,)

THE WHOLE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD

may offer. The original translations from European Literature which have from time to time appeared in this journal, are referred to as an earnest that we have

SPARED NO PAINS

To make the Post truly Cosmopolitan in the

GREAT REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

Volume Twenty-Seventh, upon which we are about to enter, will appear in new type, and with such other improvements and advantages as experience may suggest. To repeat the words of a former prospectus, our motto is still EXCELSIOR.—Among the oldest papers on the continent, and possessed of all the advantages which long accumulated facilities afford, the conductors blend with these peculiar advantages, (not to be acquired in a day,) all the improvements which each successive year presents to their notice; and all changes for the better, which occur to men intent on doing well by a reading public which has always done well for THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

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Whittemore's Vegetable Syrup for Diarrhœa, &c. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, an invaluable remedy for Worms. Becannon's Pulmonary Syrup, Covert's Balm of Life, Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, Ames' Cough Syrup, Moore's Essence of Life, Down's Elixir, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Egyptian Eye Wash, Catarrh Snuff, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam, Michaux's Freckle Wash, Brandreth's and Gridley's Liniment, Opodeldoc, Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, Root's German Ointment. Griswold's, Sweet's, Essex's, Sherman's Bettis' and Hebrew Plasters.

Sherman's, Fales', and Peters' Medicated Lozenges, Castor Oil, Hot Drops, Tooth Powders, Hair Tonics, Essences, &c., &c.

Warranted Genuine, for sale by
3 A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, 1846.

100 Packages Tea.

THE subscribers having just received a large invoice of Y. H. Ning Yong, Souc, and O. H. Tea, are now prepared to sell at Wholesale or Retail, at prices much less than ever before offered in this place. Merchants and others wishing to purchase tea by the package, are informed they can do so of us as low as they can buy in Boston, with the addition of the freight. Please call and examine for yourselves at the depot store.
6 McGILVRAY & CO.

Wanted!

LUMBER, of all kinds in exchange for goods, for which fair prices will be paid.
McGILVRAY & CO.

200 PRS. LADIES' KID SHOES, for sale low at the Depot store, by
McGILVRAY & CO.

GRAIN.

CORN, Rye and Oats, for sale at the Depot Store, by
McGILVRAY & CO.

Salt.

TURK'S ISLAND, Liverpool and Dairy Salt, for sale at the Depot Store, by
McGILVRAY & CO.

Fresh Oysters!

Direct from New Haven by Railroad Express!

CONSTANTLY on hand, and furnished in any quantity at the lowest prices, by
A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 14, 1846.

Woolens! Woolens!!

WISHING to close off the balance of our extensive stock of Goods adapted to the present season, will sell at a reduction from former prices, (which of course brings them very low.)—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing for wearing apparel at bargains, will please call and examine for themselves, at the depot store. McGILVRAY & CO.

This Day Received!

LINEN Table Covers, col'd, Brown and Damask. Also some very nice Woolen Covers, Tickings, Feathers, &c., all for sale low at the depot store.
McGILVRAY & CO.

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The subscribers, having an extensive assortment of materials in the

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are now prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

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TOWN RECORDS, LEGAL BLANKS,
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Managers of Balls and Parties will be supplied at short notice, with

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in style superior to anything of the kind heretofore executed. The Materials of this Establishment are all new and of the latest City styles.

☞ All Orders for the Paper, or Job Work, sent by Mail, Stage Drivers, or otherwise, will be faithfully executed, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscribers having at their command as good an assortment of Type as in the County, they flatter themselves they will receive a good share of the public patronage.

WHITTEMORE & TENNEY.
Palmer Depot, Mass., Jan. 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned grateful for the past liberal patronage which they here acknowledge to have received at the hands of the public, are happy in again announcing that their

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

is complete, and they are now as ever, ready to sell Goods at such prices as will enable them to sustain the reputation they have already secured to themselves by selling Goods *cheap*. It is not their purpose to assert that they will sell Goods less than any other concern, but nevertheless *know* that they possess facilities for selling some goods which others do not. Keeping as they do almost every article that the people require and getting a small advance on each article sold, affords them ample remuneration for their sevices, at the same time operating beneficially to the purchaser. Another thing which is very essential, which should also be taken into consideration, our goods have all been purchased during the past four months, and as every one must be aware that many goods are much lower than they formerly have been, it becomes an uncontrovertible fact that they can afford to sell at much less prices, than those who having already a stock on hand so large as will not admit of an extension at this season of the year, consequently have not availed themselves of these extra advantages. We do not pretend to say but that others are in many respects able to compete with us on prices. But at present we have confidence to believe that we can offer as great inducements to the community for trade as any other House in the country, and all who may favor us with a call are assured that they will not go away dissatisfied. For particulars see our advertisements.

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!

FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint and Bleeding at the Lungs.

Read the following certificates.

NEW YORK, March, 6, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am happy publicly to state, for the information of every body, the wonderful effects of your TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, 375 Bowery, on myself. About five years since, all my acquaintances about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure from fixed consumption, which seemed to mark me as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six months almost incessant, preventing me from sleeping more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, expectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I commenced using this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being cured, I was so much relieved by it. In my case it acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well, and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and cheerfully do advise most sincerely all persons affected with consumption by all means to use steadily *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, 375 Bowery, and, my word for it, they will be cured. I can be seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the Democratic Advocate, Wilmington, L. I.

Yours truly, A. N. CHAPIN.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured entirely by one bottle of *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, of 375 Bowery.

(Signed) ISAAC P. BALDWIN.
Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.
H. C. TOWNER, Com. of Deeds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.

Dear Doctor.—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a number of years with a disease of the lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and owing to the weakness of my constitution, which age had materially impaired, felt that I could not much longer baffle the disease. At this time I was recommended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. I did so, and by its efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost restored to health, as much so as the infirmities of old age would permit. All those why are afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Liver, I would especially urge to avail themselves of this sovereign remedy. This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

JOHN GARRET.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to send you, with permission to publish.

Yours truly, J. & A. SNYDER.

N. B. Price reduced. Large bottles, $1.50—small bottles, $1.00.

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N. H. Downe's Vegetable BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A MOST valuable medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding, and all diseases of the Lungs. It promotes expectoration, by which means the irritation of the Lungs is immediately stopped; and by its Balsamic properties effects a speedy cure—as can be attested by thousands of individuals in New England and the other States, (certificates shown if desired.)

For sale by A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 29, 1846. 2

Wanted!

IN exchange for goods or cash,
1000 bushels Corn;
1000 " Rye;
3000 " Oats;
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OLD COLONY, Weymouth and Boston Nails—in assorted sizes, for sale low at the Depot Store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, for sale low at the Depot store, by McGILVRAY & CO.

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